FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII.. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1840. [NO. 1184.]

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editors must be post paid.*☜

Received per Cotton Plant,
50 BARRELS IRISH POTATOES,
10 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
February 5, 1840. 83tf

Notice.

THE Committee of Building appointed by the Hopewell Congregation, Marion District, S. C., to receive proposals for letting out the building of their new Church, will meet for that purpose at Hopewell Church, on Saturday 15th February, at 12 o'clock.

For specifications, apply to the Editor of the Observer.
January 28, 1840. 83-2w

Notice.

THE Subscribers will receive sealed proposals for the building of a House at the Jail, 17 by 38 feet, two stories high, about 17 feet pitch, to be divided below into two Rooms, a Closet and Pantry, with Stairs leading to the Rooms above. The upper story to be divided into two Rooms. There will be three outside and three inside Doors, and 16 or 18 Windows, with 15 8 x 10 light sash. The weather boarding to be planed, and the floors to be tongued and grooved. The whole to be done in a plain neat and workman-like manner. The materials will be all furnished upon the spot.

Separate proposals will also be received for the underpinning, building the Chimney, and lathing and plastering the House. The Chimney to be in the middle of the House, with four fire places, two above and two below;—the undertaker to furnish Lime, Brick, &c. For further information, inquire of either of the subscribers.

The proposals to be handed in between this and the 15th February next.

JONA. EVANS,
G. DEMING,
SAMPSON BOON, } *Committee.*
January 29, 1840. 83tf

I, WILLIAM WALLACE MACFARLAND, was born at or about Laurel Hill, Richmond county, North Carolina, and have lived on the premises for several years, but never have known Horatio Bates to have been engaged in the *Mercantile* business at the above named premises.
(Signed) WM. WALLACE MACFARLAND.
January 18, 1840. 81-w6

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country no trums and lotions, and linaments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3. 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.
To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adjuvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.
February 4, 1840. 83-6m

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

A Moderate Sweat.

AS the success of the THOMSONIAN SYSTEM of practice has been abundantly established in this, and the surrounding country, we have been induced to purchase a VERY HEAVY STOCK of Botanic Medicine, which we expect to receive in the month of February. Those wishing to purchase, may be assured that we will make it their interest to buy of us, as we are determined to retail it as low as it can be purchased in the United States. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.

E. SINCLAIR & Co.
Wadesborough, Jan. 20, 1840. 82-3t.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)
A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;
Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

PETER'S'S VEGETABLE
PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared to the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1 Y

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE
AGUE AND FEVER,
And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Lincolnton Mills, a large assortment of
Fine Ruled Foolscap PAPER,
Do. unruled do. ditto,
Com. ruled do. ditto, at $1 50 pr. rm.
Fine ruled Letter ditto,
Large size Wrapping ditto,
Com. size do. ditto,
Also, Post Office Wrapping ditto,
All is offered low;—the Subscriber having been appointed agent of Messrs. G. & D. Mosteller, of Lincolnton, will keep a supply of the above on hand.—Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call.

A. W. STEEL.
January 25, 1840. 82-2m

Valuable Land for sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his LAND on Cape Fear river, consisting of one tract of 320 acres on the S. E. side Cape Fear, 9 miles above Fayetteville, joining the Lands of F. C. Armstrong and Mrs. Jennett Armstrong. This is decidedly the most fertile piece of Land in Cumberland county, and inferior to none on the River. Also, a small tract of ninety acres, on the West bank of the River, immediately opposite the above tract. Persons wishing to purchase a larger tract of Land, can have the refusal of 320 acres more of the same quality joining it.

The above Lands are heavily timbered with Oak, Hickory, Sweet Gum, Poplar, Ash, Walnut, and short-leaf Pine.

THOS. ASHE.
January 27, 1840. 82-4w

For information as to the quality of the Land, &c, I refer the reader to Wm. S. Ashe of Wilmington, Owen Holmes of Sampson, and Sheriff Johnson of Cumberland.

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Starkensburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

ASHEBOROUGH
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on the 8th of January, 1840, under the direction of Miss ELIZA REA.

The prices of Tuition for a Session of five months will be—For Spelling and Reading, $6; for the first part of Arithmetic and History, either or both including the foregoing, $7; for Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, $8; for Philosophy, History, &c., $10; Music on the Piano, $20; for Wax Flower Work, $7; Wax Fruit, $6;—the learner to be entitled to six pieces of each.

Board including Washing, Candles, Fuel, &c., can be had at the Rev. Jesse Larrence's, (where Miss Rea boards,) or in most of the other families of the place, at $6 per month.

The Trustees, during the first Session, could only speak of the qualifications of Miss Rea from recommendations which she brought with her from the North; they can now add, from their own observation of her management of the School heretofore, that she will use every exertion for the advancement of her pupils.

The Trustees hope that the remarkable healthiness of the place, the established reputation of the lady who has charge of the Institution, and the low price of Board, constitute sufficient inducements for parents and guardians to send to our School.

By order of the Trustees,
J. M. A. DRAKE, *Sec'y.*
January, 1840. 82-4w

N. B. The prospects of this Institution re such, that an Assistant Teacher will shortly be brought on from the North.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 1st of October, 1839, two negro men, one belonging to each of the undersigned, named

SANDY and ALFRED.

SANDY is a black fellow about 6 feet high, 22 years of age, the right knee considerably knock-kneed, has a fore tooth out, down look, rather spare for one of his height. Among his clothes were a straw hat and brown homespun coat.

ALFRED is a bright mulatto, 18 years of age, 6 feet high, fine looking fellow, very straight, smiles when spoken to, and is apt to put his hand to his right ear when spoken to.

They were raised by the subscribers, and it is feared that they have been kidnapped or assisted away.

The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their delivery, or for their confinement in any Jail so that we may get them again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to their recovery. A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of their being harbored or assisted away.

ARCH'D McEACHERN,
JOHN GILCHRIST.
Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., 82-tf
November 27, 1839.

ANDREW.

THIS distinguished Racer and Stallion will make his next and *last Season* in Virginia, at New Market, within one mile of Petersburg, and will be let to Mares at $75 the season, payable when the Mare is taken away—$120 Insurance, with $1 to the Groom in all instances. The Insurance money will be required as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be with foal, or parted with. The Season will commence on the 10th of February, and expire 1st day of July. Mares will be well fed at two shillings per day—pasturage which is rich and extensive furnished gratis. No charge for Servants sent with Mares. Every precaution will be taken to guard against accidents or escapes, but I cannot be responsible for either.

This renowned Son of Sir Charles, famed alike for his own and the performances of his progeny on the Turf, is now in full health and vigor. He is a beautiful dark chesnut, without white except the near hind foot, rising fifteen and a half hands high, of perfect symmetry of form, united with immense power, and unrivalled action, in which latter particular he excels all horses I ever saw. His own performances on the Turf are too well known to need a recapitulation here. His get are now before the public, and although they are generally from obscure Mares, have distinguished themselves at all distances, from 1 to 4 miles, and that from N. York to Georgia—thus winning for their Sire a reputation as the getter of Race Horses, which should entitle him to the consideration and patronage of Breeders. This will be the last opportunity of sending to him in this State, as I have had several offers for him to go to other States.

O. P. HARE,
Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1840. 82-6w.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Received per Henrietta Company,
10 HHDS. SUGAR,
10 do MOLASSES,
55 barrels FISH, for sale low.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
January 28, 1840. 82-3w

Fresh Goods.

WE are now receiving a new Stock of seasonable GOODS, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Hardware and Cutlery,
Which we propose selling low for *Cash*, at wholesale or retail.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, January 8, 1840. 79-6w.

N. B. All persons indebted to us, either by note or book account, will please call and settle without delay. H. & E. J. L.

Mills & Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following Property:—

One SAW and one-third of another Saw, one mile below Daniel McNeill's Bridge, on the Lumberton Road, on Big Rocktish Creek. Also,

About 4000 Acres of Land, on both sides of Big and Little Rocktish Creeks. A large proportion of the Land is well timbered. The Mill is an eligible situation for a Cotton Factory, and abundant water could be spared from the Saw Mill to put in motion 20,000 Spindles.

The above property is offered at private sale until the 15th February, 1840; and if not sold previously will on that day be offered at Auction.

Any information relative to the property will be cheerfully given by Col. J. Black or Colin McRae Esq. WM. R. CARMON.
Cumberland County, Jan. 21. 81-4t

FEMALE SCHOOL
IN PITTSBOROUGH.

MISS MARIA J. HOLMES'S School will be opened in Pittsborough on the 1st day of February next. She has procured the services of a competent assistant in the School, and will give instruction to a few young girls in the ordinary branches of English education, viz: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, with History, Botany, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, and other branches that may be desired.

Tuition, for Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, Eight Dollars per Session of twenty-one weeks.

For the above, with History, Botany, Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric, Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per Session.

Miss Holmes will take a few girls to board at $10 per month, including all expenses. Tuition and board in all cases paid in advance.

Board in other respectable houses at the same rates. If desired, Instruction in French, Latin and Music on the Piano Forte will be given, at $10 per Session, for Latin or French, and $25 per Session, for Music on the Piano Forte.

January 18, 1840. 81-4w

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

Received per Cotton Plant,
3 HHDS. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 casks Cheese,
10 half and qr. bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 3 ditto.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
January 16, 1840. 81tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Stoves and Stove Pipe.

THE Subscriber has received a larger stock of STOVES than ever before offered to the public, consisting of fire place and pipe Franklins; James' improved Cooking Stoves; 4 sizes Boiling Stoves; nine plate Stoves, with boiler and tea kettle on the top; six, seven and eight Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court Houses, Manufactories and Offices, of all sizes from 18 inches to 32 inches. Also, Box Stoves, all manufactured of best Pennsylvania Iron, recently selected by himself. Also, Stove Pipes of all sizes, which he is enabled to sell lower than ever before offered.

—ALSO—

All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done at short notice.

JAMES MARTINE.
November 19, 1839. 73-3m

Pill Advertisements.—In common with most other papers in this State, (and out of the State too,) the Patriot admits into its columns advertisements of patent medicines. Some of our readers make complaints, which no doubt are well founded, that too much of a good thing, in the line of pill advertising, makes them sick. What would be their situation, if instead of the advertisements, they should be compelled to take the actual pills?

To tell the truth, we ourselves nauseate somewhat at the frequent sight of these pill puffs, and should utterly refuse to take them, were it not that we are thoroughly convinced of their excellent effect upon our wholesome. It requires no Esculapius to convince us of this, our lean and consumptive pocket book testifieth to the fact;—they impart life, and health, and strength. And the secret of their virtue is, that the pill doctors PAY us for advertising—thus making a contribution to our slender stock of the main chance, which is by no means to be sneezed at? Is not this satisfactory, all round?

Greensborough Patriot.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1840.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

When the final vote was about to be taken on the Sub-Treasury Bill in the Senate, Mr. Smith of Indiana, delivered the following forcible speech:—

Mr. SMITH said: The final vote is about to be taken. In a few minutes this bill will pass, and leave this body. I do not rise to make a speech on the bill. I view it merely as a portion of the machinery of the Administration by which it proposes to carry out its financial policy. I no longer war against the machine; it is useless here. It is against the policy that I desire to say a single parting word. The policy of the Administration has heretofore been too equivocal to be understood: but, thanks to the Senators who have supported this bill, they have come out openly and manfully, and have torn the mask from this measure. It is openly avowed and maintained here, that the policy of the Administration is to crush the banks—to drive out of circulation paper money—to annihilate credit—to reduce the circulation to coin, or specie—to diminish the value of real and personal estate at least one-half—to affect the price of produce and of *free labor* in a like proportion—to arrest all further State and individual enterprise and improvements.

There can, therefore, no longer be any doubt in this matter. Let the States and individuals who have entered into contracts with reference to the state of the currency at the time, and who expected to pay in a like currency, no longer rely on that delusive hope. The enterprising, industrious man, without capital, who relied on credit to aid his energies, may abandon the idea. The banks may prepare to wind up their concerns, if the Government can force them to do so, and their debtors to pay in gold and silver. The farmer may calculate on receiving less than half his former prices for his produce. Let the *free day laborer* prepare for such times as he has never witnessed, as State and individual improvements must cease. In a word, let the *Federal officers, Executive officers of the Courts,* and the *capitalists* of the nation look up and rejoice, but *let all other classes prepare for the crisis.* We have done all, at this and former sessions, we could to arrest this fatal policy, to stay the hand uplifted to give the blow, but the Executive arm has proved too strong for the Legislative. The Administration is inexorable. I have no hopes of arresting here this measure, or the policy of the Administration. I submit the matter to the People, who have the power, with them be it. I am now ready to give my vote against the bill.

THE SUCCESSION.

We copied, a few days ago, from the Charleston Courier, a letter written from this city, announcing to the friends of Mr. Calhoun the brightening prospects of that gentleman "throughout the Middle States and Virginia," for the Presidency. It is proper, therefore, to let our readers see what is said on the other hand for Mr. Calhoun's reputed rival for the succession. It is only through these revelations of friends to the different aspirants that we can obtain occasional glimpses of the political chess-board. A correspondent of the *St. Louis Gazette,* writing from Washington, says:

"People talk about its effects [the coalition of Mr. Calhoun with the Administration] upon the prospects of Mr. Benton. Mr. Benton's friends give themselves no uneasiness. If *the Van Buren party* shall be triumphant in 1844, and Mr. Benton be then living in sound health of mind and body, he will be the President of the United States. I say this not as a partisan; for I see enough of all the great men here to repel me from every thing like a hearty attachment for any of them. But Calhoun has destroyed himself in popular estimation; no coalition and no court intrigue can possibly lift him to the height which his ambition covets. He may write 'Ichabod' on his banner, and ejaculate 'The glory has departed.' And this he may do as well in 1840 as in 1844."

Rising in the World.—There are various ways by which mankind undertake to "rise in the world." Some endeavor to rise one way and some another. One jumps into the tide of speculation, heedless of the shoals and quicksands which lie in his way, and on which his barque will founder, unless guided by all the skill of an experienced helmsman. Another jumps into the "mazy round of politics" in order to obtain a few of the "loaves and fishes" of office. But ten to one "fishes" will be too nimble to be caught, and instead of munching a good fat "loaf," he will be constrained to chew "bitter dust and ashes." Another is bit by the old *mania* of "perpetual motion," forgetting, in his eagerness to be thought a great man, that unless he can create a world and balance it in the fields of space, the desideratum can never be accomplished. But some few years since—and we believe the affair happened in this country—a man undertook to "rise in the world" by means of wings? Too lazy to work, he bethought himself that if he could *fly* about from place to place, it would be far easier than to hoe potatoes in the hot suns of June.

So he set himself to work and constructed a pair of huge wings—ascended to the ridge-pole of a neighbor's barn—tied the wings to his "earthly tabernacle" and struck out into "open space." But lo! there was some *mistake;* for the winged gentleman met the ground so unceremoniously that he broke three of his ribs, and knocked off a knee pan to boot! Thus ended the *airy* visions of a lazy man! But the most singular way of "rising in the world" was put into operation a short time since in Pennsylvania. It was this: A man having a great desire to visit the upper regions, and a balloon could not be procured, he obtained about a dozen turkey buzzards, and attaching cords to their legs, and also to his own body, ordered his son Jonathan to cut the strings with which their wings had been confined; and as the buzzards rose from the earth one by one, stretching the cords that bound them to the *curious* anchor below, the anchor was at last fairly weighed and moved slowly upward.

As the man began to ascend, he bethought himself that, although the birds carried him *up*, how the deuce was he to get *down!* Here was a "fix" In this dilemma he called to his son, "Jonathan! Jonathan!—help! help! or your daddy is lost!" Jonathan made a grasp at his legs, but his hands slipped off and away went the poor man, up! up! up! Luckily the buzzards took a lateral direction, and passing over the tops of the trees, their *anchor* struck the boughs of a gnarled oak that had withstood the storms and winds of two centuries, where it held fast. But the *cable* was not of sufficient strength to sustain the shock;—it broke, and away went the affrighted buzzards, leaving the "aerial voyager" perched some two hundred feet above terra firma! The neighbors were alarmed, and after "toiling and tugging" for several hours, by the assistance of ladders and ropes, the voyager decended to earth, fully satisfied with his first attempt at "rising in the world!"

☞ MORAL.—"Cobbler, stick to your last!"

JONATHAN SLICK'S IDEAS OF LOVE AND LADIES.

[*From Jonathan's New Year's calls in New York.*]

Getting in love is somewhat like getting drunk, the more a feller loves the more he wants to,—and when the heart gets a going, *pitty pat, pitty pat,* there is such a swell, that its busts up all the strings, so that it can't hold the grit real at all. When Judy White fust took hold a my arm I give the coat sleeve a real hearty smack, where her hand took hold, and that coat I really did love better than any other I ever had on; but I never think the better of my yallor gloves for shaking the hands of all the gals in York. I've only got Miss Miles out of my head, to get a thousand new shining faces in. Lord knows what'll become of me, if I go on to be bedivilled arter the women, as I have been this new year's day. When a feller is made any thing on by 'em he must have been brought up under good preaching in Weathersfield to stand it here in New York. I feel as if I shouldn't be good for much afore long, myself, the way I am going on, but to skoot up and down broadway like that ere Count, and to hang round gal's windows with fifes, and bassoons, and drums and gitars at night. When they *heigh ho* me so there's no help to feeling.

I can't look full into a purty girls face all a flushing so, without being kind a dazzled and scorched. It wakens me up in this cold weather, and kindles such a pulse in my heart, that the blood runs through it as hot as if it had run through a steam-boat pipe. And then all-fired, the things have so many sly ways of coming over a feller with them are crinkum crankums of them, that I don't think much of their purty months work, and not feel his work too. If they sidle up, I cant help sidling too if I died: and when them black eyes fall flash on me, I wilt right down under 'em as cut grass in Weathersfield on a hot summer day. It is natur all this, and I can't help it no how.

If women do snarl up a feller's heart strings, though, they keep him out of other scrapes; any body will tell you that. A man that is in love a leetle is not always a running into rum holes, and other such places. He don't go a gambling, and isn't a sneaking round nights.

Love, according to my notion on it, is a good anchor for us on this 'ere voyage of life!—it brings us up so all standing when we put on too much sail. It puts me in mind, now I think on it, of our cruise through Hell Gate in Captin Doolittle's sloop; for jist as the tide and the wind was a carrying us on the rocks, we dropt anchor and kept off. I look on the uses of women purty much as I look on the freshet that in the spring brings down the Connecticut the rael rich soil for the meadows in Weathersfield. They make a great deal of splutter and fuss in their spring time, with their rustles and their ribbons, and their flotillas, I know; but when they light on a feller for good, they are the rual onion patches of his existence. Put us together, and the soil will grow any thing; but keep us apart, and we are all thistles and nettles.—*New York Express.*

A. G. Weir, Esq Marshal of the Northern District of Mississippi, was killed a few days since in an encounter with Gordon D. Boyd, Esq., in Kociusko, Miss. The fracas commenced by an attack from Mr. Boyd with a stick—Weir then fired a shot-gun at Boyd, who immediately drew a bowie-knife and severed Mr. Weir's head from his shoulders at a single blow.—*Ripley Free Press.*

Advantages of an Empty Purse.—People may talk as they please about independence. Your only independant man is he of an empty purse. What is the rise or fall of stocks to him? What cares he for commercial failures? What for high or low prices? What for taxation or national debt? What for commotions or revolutions, the decline and fall of empires? Nothing. He smiles at the robber by night and the taxgatherer by day, and regards the exciseman and pickpocket with equal indifference. He is your free philosopher, worthy the eye of Jove, one, who stands—

"Unhurt amid the war of elements,
The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds."

Self made Men.—You take the whole population of any State in this Union, and select from it the fifty men who are most distinguished for talents or any description of public usefulness, and I will answer for it, they are all every one of them, men who began the world without a dollar. Look into the public councils, and who are they that take the lead there? They are men who made their own fortunes—self made men, who began with nothing. The rule is universal. It pervades our courts, State and Federal, from the highest to the lowest. It is true of all the professions. It is so, now it has been so, at any time since I have known the public men of the State or the nation: it will be so while our present institutions continue.—You must throw a man upon his own resources to bring him out. The struggle which is to result in eminence is too arduous, and must be continued too long to be encountered and maintained voluntarily, or unless as a matter of life and death. He who has fortune to fall back upon, will slacken from its efforts, and finally retire from the competition. With me it is a question whether it is desirable that a parent should be able to leave his son any property at all.—*Clement Falconer.*

Fudge.—The man who talks no nonsense is either a man of few words, or of profound wisdom. For the rule is general, and exceptions are rare, that the man who talks much, of necessity talks nonsense, at times.

The newspaper whose columns is filled daily with the sober, judicious results of reflection, and from which all *fudge* is studiously excluded, is apt to be a prosy affair; and the reader who cavils at half a column of frantic prose now and then, is an unreasonble fellow. Pray why may not a newspaper indulge in a freak occasionally? 'Why not, John Nott?' Fudge!

Queer Terms of Marriage.—A speculator in western lands, a particular friend of the editor of the Maumee Express, started lately on a trip to the East, for the purpose of picking up a wife. So full was he of speculations that on finding a lady who suited him he offered himself to her on the following terms: *One quarter down, the balance in three, six, and nine months.*

Scene in a Post Office.—"Any thing for me?" "Yes." "What's the postage?" "Six and a fourth." "Do you take five cents pieces for fips here?" "Yes." "Well—here's a fip: give me a cent change!" A fair business transaction that.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—STATE DEBTS, PRINTING, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

The session in the Senate to-day has been of an intensely interesting character, and the discussion, though unexpected, has been, like all extemporaneous discussions in a body like the Senate, of a very effective character. The subject has been the assumption of State Debts by the General Government, and a report of the select committee to whom the resolutions of Mr. Benton offered some time since, were referred. Mr. Grundy, *plain, honest* Felix Grundy, was the chairman of the committee, and his associates upon it were Senators Lumpkin, Hubbard, Young, and Allen, Administration, and Messrs. Merrick of Md. and Smith of Indiana, Whigs—five to two, and a composition very like most of the committees, when Administration presiding officers have the power. But to the report. Mr. Grundy presented as the chairman of the select committee, and taking his place at the Clerk's desk, he read it to the Senate. It was "well spoken, and with good emphasis," and Mr. Grundy did his best to make a good impression upon the Senate. When read, (and the reading occupied about two hours) Mr. Crittenden proceeded to give his opinions of the extraordinary document before the Senate. As the discussion exposes fully the character of the report, I will say nothing of it except to remark, that its father, Felix Grundy, and an unimportant man by the name of *Brown*, from North Carolina, with Mr. Benton, were forward upon the side of its supporters. No other men would raise their voices in favor of the measure.

Mr. Crittenden, with more power of thought and language than he often displays in his prepared speeches, pounced upon the report. He characterised it as a war upon the States by the General Government, and lashed the author of it with his scorpion powers of sarcasm and wit. But he had stronger weapons to wield against it, and in the teeth of the report and the face of the Senate, he told Mr. Grundy that what his report stated was not true. The allegation that the States were two hundred millions in debt, could not be sustained, and the committee made the assertion upon the report of the late Comptroller of New York, who two years since represented the state of Kentucky to be seven millions in debt, when her actual debt was short of one million of dollars. Louisiana, too, was put down as owing twenty-four millions of dollars, when her debt was but two millions. Twenty-two millions had been loaned to the banks of Louisiana, and this was put down as a debt of the state. Mr. Crittenden complained of the report in strong language,—of the injustice it did to the states,—of the position in which it placed the General Government. The manner and matter both told upon the Senate with great effect, and those who have heard Mr. C. always, say that he never spoke more eloquently upon any subject. The effect was contagious, as I judge from what followed.

Mr. Grundy replied in his cat-like, mice-catching manner. He meant well, and contended that his report said nothing that was ill. He designed not to use any disrespectful language, and thought it could not be found in the report. He meant not either to make any attack upon the states, for he would sooner help them than destroy them.

"No," responded Mr. Crittenden, "you would not use indecent and offensive language. I charge not this upon you,—but by your skill and manœuvring, your adroitness and your implication, you would do it. You know too well that it is not polite to make a direct attack upon the states, but you do it covertly in reading lectures to your sovereigns who sent you, and whom you insult.

Mr. Grundy rose to rejoin, but gave way to Mr. Benton, who rose with all imaginable complacency, with what he calls his "logic of facts and figures," Mr. Flagg's statements he defended at length, and the states who had created debts he condemned almost without measure,—not even excepting his own darling Missouri, whose bonds which though in market, he hoped could not be sold. Mr. B. uttered his usual stereotyped phrases about speculation, credit, paper, &c. and closed.

Mr. Southard followed, and put some home questions to Mr. Grundy, which for an ex-Attorney General and so wildfire a politician, he answered in a very bungling manner. Mr. S. pictured the effects of the Bill in strong and glowing colors, and denounced it in unmeasured terms.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, as one of the Select Committee, read the protest against the scheme to the Senate. He considered it an attack upon the States, and a part of the political policy of the Government.

Mr. Brown of N. C. then in wretched gibberish "talked much and said nothing," concerning Banks, Paper, Speculation, &c. Mr. B. is but the *bob* to Mr. Benton's kite.

The two Senators from Louisiana, Nicholas and Mouton, corrected the misrepresentations of the Report during the discussion. Mr. Nicholas said that Louisiana owed hardly *a hundred thousand dollars*, and yet the Report had swelled this sum to TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS! Mr. Mouton,—though usually going as far as the farthest with party men, did not like the Report of even a party committee when it touched upon his manor as this did by misrepresenting his State.

Mr. Benton, to use the figure of the Globe, applied to a Whig member, 'swelled like a stuffed frog,' and spoke of the importance of the Report, and moved the printing of the largest number of copies. More of them he said should be printed than of any Report which the Senate had ever adopted. With his usual modesty, he moved thirty thousand extra copies!

The discussion waxed warm, and a renewed interest was manifested on the subject as time run on.

Mr. Preston of S. C. followed. Always forcible and eloquent as Mr. P. is, he was more than himself to-day. He spoke, as a State Senator, to Mr. Grundy, and with an air of authority he demanded specifications to substantiate the charges which the Report made against the States of the Confederacy.—The Report was a commission of bankruptcy against the States,—designed to kill if not destroy credit. The Government instead of giving a helping hand to alleviate the States, in this Report was aiming to crush them. "How dare you make such charges against my State as you have made!" said Mr. Preston to Mr. Grundy. How dare you say that my State cannot or will not pay what she owes, or that she is indebted to an amount beyond her capacity! You are carrying on a servile war against the States,—you the Senate,—you the servants of the States. In your assumption of power in this Report, you go so far as to say which of the States are Whig, and which Administration. Sir, said Mr. P., are your constituents dogs that they should do this thing,—that they should dishonor themselves and beg alms of you!

But I must stop, as my time is limited and as I can but refer to what was said by Mr. Preston. He spoke eloquently in vindication of South Carolina, and the other States, who were insulted by this intermeddling act of the General Government. All indeed denounced it in very strong language but those who were proud to bend the knee to power. Mr. Webster came forward, like the strong man armed. He considered, he said, that the Report before the Senate was one of the most extraordinary documents which had ever been prepared. He knew nothing of the motives which had prompted the Committee to act upon it, but the effects he was sure, would be painfully disastrous upon the credit of the country. The administration had given life and shape and form to a man of straw. The Committee knew not what they were doing in bringing forward such a Report as the one before the Senate. Its effects would be to destroy the credit of the States,—to overthrow the public faith,—to palsy the arm of the States,—to defeat the States in their anxiety to preserve inviolate their faith with one another, and with England. Mr. Webster in his thunder tones of voice, and in a manner tremendous in its effect, painted in thrilling power the effect of the receipt of the Report in England, should it go there sanctioned by the Senate. In 30 days it would be in England, and it would create astonishment there amongst those who had believed our Government honest, just and trust worthy in all her relations. Take back this Report then, said Mr. Webster,—take it back. It is brought here for no good purpose. It is pernicious in its effects,—it is designed in nothing good, and it will result in great harm if you do not take it back. There is no case before the Senate to build such an argument. It is gratuitous in character and disastrous in effect. If you must make a Report, said Mr. Webster, let it be of but five lines and those embodying your conclusions.

Mr. Webster's manner was very striking. Perhaps he seemed more powerful than he really was from the fact that this was the first occasion since March last, that he has been heard in the Senate Chamber. In common with what has been said by other Whig Senators, it had its effect upon the Senate, and the *Administration Senators felt it keenly*. Grundy, who is an old warrior, and who has seen as much hard service in the political camp as almost any man, staggered under the load which had been piled up. His foes sprang upon him as the lion upon its prey. One Senator took the Bill by the throat,—another by the beard, and a third by the hair of the head. Mr. Webster dissected it, and the fragments of the discordant body were so frightful, that even the fearless Chairman of the Committee became alarmed.

Mr. King of Alabama was not pleased with the Report. He liked neither the motive which had prompted its introduction, nor the thing itself.—Both were uncalled for, and calculates to do evil.—*It, therefore, moved the recommitment, and it was recommitted.* Mr. Grundy was glad to have his report, tattered and torn as it was, and before taking it, he promised to give it form and conciseness before again presenting it to the Senate. Such was the triumph to-day,—the triumph of a minority over a majority—of justice over injustice—of truth over error. The Whigs are rejoicing—the Administration are wondering at their defeat, and giving vent to expressions of mortification, and in consequence of their folly.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

WHAT IS THE SUB-TREASURY?

In order to give a plain answer to this question, we will state the substance of each section of the Sub-Treasury bill which has recently passed the Senate. We take the sections in the order in which they stand in the bill.

1. In the new Treasury building at Washington, suitable rooms, and secure fire-proof vaults and safes are to be constructed, and are to be the Treasury of the United States.

2. The U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, and the Branch Mint at New Orleans are to be places of deposit for the public money at those cities. The Treasurer of the Mint is to have the custody of the public money deposited there.

3. In the Custom Houses at Boston and N. York, vaults &c. are to be made, and receivers-general to be appointed at those places to have the custody of the money deposited.

4. At Charleston and St. Louis, offices are to be built, with vaults &c. and receivers-general appointed.

5. The four receivers-general are to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate.

6. These receivers-general and all receivers of public money (with such exceptions as are made in the bill) are to keep the public money without loaning or using it, until it is called for by the proper department or officer of the government.

7. The receivers-general and Treasurers above mentioned are to give such bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury, with the advice and consent of the President shall direct; and these bonds are to be increased or renewed whenever the Secretary of the Treasury with the advice and consent of the President shall direct.

8. Other receivers of the public money are to be placed under new bonds according to the increased responsibilities laid on them; and these bonds are to be increased whenever it may be rendered necessary by an accumulation of money in their hands.

9. Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury or the Post-Master General shall direct, the various collectors and receivers of the public money in the District of Columbia shall pay into the Treasury of the United States whatever money is in their hands; and in the cities of Boston, New York, Charleston and St. Louis, all subordinate receivers shall pay into the great receiving offices at those points, whatever money is in their hands, whenever the same order is given. The Secretary and Post Master General are required to direct that this payment by subordinate receivers shall be made at least as often as once a week; and they may direct it to be made as much more frequently as they please.

10. The Secretary of the Treasury may transfer the money from one of the receiving offices to any other, whenever he pleases. The Post Master General is also to have the same power, so far as its exercise is consistent with existing laws. All accounts relating to the Post Office Department, are to be kept separately from all other accounts.

11. All monies in the custody of the various receivers are to be subject to the draft of the Secretary of the Treasury; and returns shall be made from the offices of deposit to the Treasury and Post Office Departments as the heads of those Departments shall direct.

12. The Secretary of the Treasury may cause the accounts &c. of the receivers to be examined whenever he thinks proper, by special agents appointed for that purpose by the Secretary, and their compensation being fixed by him at the time of appointment.

13. Naval officers and surveyors, registers of the land offices, directors of the Mints, &c., are authorized to examine the accounts of receivers in their several departments as often as once a quarter, and oftener if the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, and report to the Treasury Department.

14. The receiving officers may be allowed additional expenses for clerks, fire proofs, &c. &c. with the consent of the Secretary. *Provided*, That the whole number of clerks to be appointed by virtue of this section of this act, shall not exceed ten, and that the aggregate compensation of the whole number shall not exceed eight thousand dollars, nor shall the compensation of any one clerk, so appointed, exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.

15. The Secretary shall as soon as possible withdraw the public money from the present depositories, and place it in the hands of those appointed by the bill.

16. Those who have public money to pay to the United States, may pay it at either of the principal offices already specified or at any other office which the Secretary shall point out.

17. The receiving officers shall keep an account of the money they receive or pay out, and the kind of currency in which it is received or paid out; and if any receiving officer shall use *in any way*, or loan any of the public money, it shall be considered an act of embezzlement, and a felony, and the person convicted of it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than five years, and a fine equal to the amount embezzled.

18. Until the vaults &c. are built, the Secretary may procure suitable rooms, vaults &c. for the receivers at the several points.

19. After the 30th of June, 1840, one fourth of all dues to the general government must be paid in the "legal currency" of the United States; after the 30th of June, 1841, one half; after the 30th of June, 1842, three fourths; and after the 30th of June, 1843, the *whole* of all duties, taxes, &c. &c. payable to the United States must be paid in gold and silver.

20. After June 30th, 1843, all disbursements from the public funds of the United States shall be made in gold and silver; and any disbursing officer who violates this provision shall be reported to the President, and to Congress as soon as it shall be in session.

21. No exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officer, other than an exchange for gold and silver.

22. The Secretary of the Treasury shall make no difference between the different branches of the revenue, as to the kind of currency to be received.

23. The Secretary shall issue such orders as shall cause all drafts on the Treasury to be speedily presented for payment; and shall guard as far as may be, against such drafts being used as a paper currency.

24. The receiver-general at New York is to receive a salary of four thousand dollars; at Boston, Charleston and St. Louis, the salary shall be two thousand five hundred dollars; the Treasurer of the Mint in Philadelphia is to receive five hundred dollars in addition to his present salary, and the Treasurer at New Orleans one thousand. If either of the officers mentioned in this section shall charge or receive any additional compensation for any official service, he shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

25. The Treasurer of the United States may receive, at the Treasury, or at such other points as he may designate, payment in advance for public lands, and give his receipt for such money; and these receipts may be taken in payment for public lands, provided they are offered by or for the individual who first received them. They are not transferable.

26. Ten thousand dollars are appropriated for procuring sites and for building and preparing the offices, &c. for the receivers, &c. This money is to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. If it shall be found that suitable rooms can be provided in the Custom House at Charleston, no new building is to be erected there.

27. For other expenses authorised in the act, and not provided for above, so much money as may be necessary is appropriated.

28. All acts inconsistent with this are repealed.

The Sub-Treasury.—Governor McNutt, in his message to the Legislature of this State, which we published last week says: "Thirty three Tax Collectors are in default the sum of *Ninety thousand six hundred and seventeen Dollars and forty six cents*, for taxes accruing prior to the year 1838." —And again "*Twenty six* tax Collectors are in default in the sum of *Twenty six thousand Nine hundred and eighty dollars and twenty seven cents*, for taxes assessed in the year 1839. What a commentary on the Sub-Treasury system!! This last amount, defaulted in one year, is nearly equal to one fourth of the annual revenue of the whole State—a fair criterion to judge by, should the odious Sub-Treasury system be saddled upon the country.—*Southern Arg.*

"A system of credit, acted on with caution and sound judgment, is not only wise and judicious, but indispensable to an enlightened business community. *The honesty, industry, and capacity of a poor man is his only capital, and unless it gives him credit where he is known, there is little practical difference between the condition of the honest and the dishonest, the capable and the ignorant men. The station of men in society, on the opposite principle, would be fixed by their birth, and merit would be regarded as a useless qualification.* This is not the doctrine of Nature, or of our Declaration of Independence and American system of government."

The above beautiful as well as just sentiment we extract from Gov. Porter's Message. Who does not feel the truth of every syllable which is here uttered? Credit is, emphatically, the honest poor man's capital; and they who assail credit, and seek its overthrow, assail one of the strongest motives to virtue. Freemen of Michigan! The men at present in power at Washington seek to uproot credit, and, by so doing, to place the honest poor man upon the same footing with the worthless knave. Can you give such men your support? Or will you not rather cast your votes for Harrison, who is himself poor, and who can, therefore, sympathize with those who are poor with him!—*Detroit Daily Adv.*

A joke, in good humor, as they say, "breaks no bones." A Locofoco gentleman of our Borough was pleasantly rallying his Whig neighbor about his preference of Gen. Harrison, reminding him, in the slang of his party, that he was nothing but "an old granny." "Well said the Whig, I suppose you will allow him to be a *skilful* granny!" "Oh yes," replied the other laughing, "I am willing to admit that." "Very good. Now you will please to recollect, that the British sneered at Gen. Wayne, as you do at Gen. Harrison, and nicknamed him "Granny Wayne"—but he brought them to bed of a sad mistake at Stony Point; and Harrison will do the same for your party, just as sure as you are standing there. I am glad you admit his skill as a "granny;" for the country requires the aid of such an individual to deliver it of its budget of abomination,—not of a nine months', but of a nine years' gathering." The Locofoco looked grave and thoughtful.—*Norfolk Herald.*

In the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, now in session, a set of Resolutions, approving and applauding the Sub-Treasury scheme, were introduced by some member of the Administration party. On Wednesday last they came up for consideration, and were *indefinitely postponed* by 44 votes to 13, not more than half of the friends of the Administration being willing to lend them so much countenance as to let them be entertained for a day longer.

Nat. Intelligencer.

In the State of Maine, as in nearly every other State, Whig Meetings have been held in many places, as at Augusta, Bangor, Portland, Gardiner, &c. at all of which the greatest unanimity appears to have prevailed in the approval of the nominations of HARRISON and TYLER. This is as it should be.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

'Sister Nance and the Ager.'—We were travelling not long since, in Illinois, and called at a house near the road side to solicit a drink of water, when the following conversation occurred: Well, my boy, how long have you lived here!'

'I don't know, sir, but mother says ever since I was born.'

'Have you any brothers or sisters?'

'Yes, a few.'

'How many?'

'Ten or 'leven, I reckon.'

'Pretty healthy here, is'nt it?'

'Yes; but sometimes we have a little ager.'

'Any of you got it now?'

'Yes, a few on us goin' to have the shakes this arternoon.'

'How many?'

'Why all on us, except sister Nance, and she's sich a darnation cross critter, the ager wont take on her; and if it did she is so cussed contrary she would'nt shake, no how you could fix her!

St. Louis Pennant.

In an imaginary conversation between Petrarch and Bocaccio, from the pen of Walter Landor, there is the following passage: "The damps of autumn sink into the leaves, and prepare them for the necessity of their fall; thus insensibly are we, as years close round us, detached from our tenacity to life by the gentle pressure of recorded sorrows."

FOREIGN.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, February 1.

By the packet ship Patrick Henry, Capt. Delano, telegraphed yesterday morning, we have Liverpool dates of the 26th ult,—London of the evening of the 25th, and later from all parts of the Continent.

The British Queen arrived and landed her letters at Gravesend at 10 A. M., 25th December. Her long passage was caused by strong head winds, having had her decks swept by a sea, &c. She is to sail again 1st March.

Cotton has declined from one-eighth to one-fourth of a penny. American Flour in Bond is 31 shillings.

The Queen is to be married Feb. 4th, says one of the Sunday papers.

U. S. Bank shares were £19. The Rothchilds' Loan was at a premium of 2 per ct.

England.—We understand, says a Liverpool paper, that Mr. Cunard's line of steamships between Liverpool, Halifax and Boston, will commence plying in the month of May. The steamers will keep up a communication, once a fortnight, between Europe and America.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 24.

The sales on Thursday last were 4000 bags, Friday 4500, Saturday 3000, Monday 4000, and to-day (Tuesday) 3000. The demand since last week has been considerable. In prices, American have not varied materially, but have been decidedly firmer during the last two or three days. The import of the week amounts to 4288 bags.

Dec. 21.—There has been a fair demand for Cotton this week, in the early part of which the better qualities of American were very freely offered, and declined ¼d. to ⅜d. per lb.; but during the last few days, the market has assumed a firmer appearance, and closes with a decline from last week's rates of ⅛d to ¼d per lb. in the better qualities, and barely ⅛d per lb. in the common and middle descriptions of American Cotton. The quotations of Sea Island are almost nominal. Egyptian is in fair demand, but barely supports former rates. The sales of the week amount to 24000 bales, including 1700 American on speculation. 2000 American and 100 Surat for export. 50 Sea Island 20d a 30d; 20 stained do. 6d a 11d; 7210 Upland 5¾d a 7¼d; 4800 Mobile, &c. 6d a 7¼d; 810 New Orleans 5¾d a 8¼d.

The tone of the market to-day has been very healthy, and a fair demand from the trade has prevailed. The business amounts to 3000 bales, nearly all American at the full prices of yesterday.

Computed Stocks, December 20,	1839,		249,860
Do.	do.	do.	1838, 259,460

NEW YORK, Friday, Jan. 31.

The intelligence from England by the Patrick Henry is not of a cheering character as it respects money affairs in England. The rates of Exchange in London upon the Continent, exhibited indications clearly unfavorable to Great Britain, and there was no doubt that there would be a further necessity of resorting to the Continent for more large supplies of bread stuffs.

The accounts we have from the manufacturing districts are generally distressing, and the hope for orders had been directed to the United States in vain.

THE HAMBURG RAIL ROAD.

The semi-annual Report of the President to the Stockholders of this Road, for the six months ending 31st December, 1839, has just been published. It furnishes substantial matter for hope that sometime or other that road at least will pay for itself. The gross income from all sources for the last half of 1839 was $224,270 76

Current expenses the same time 162,013 90

Net income $62,256 86

What renders it almost certain that this road is now prosperous, is that they now include under the head of "current expenses," all disbursement for machinery, improvements in the road, and the interest on their debt.

The entire debt of the Hamburg Road is said to be $715,6?3 62, the principal part of which is due the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Road.

The receipts of the Hamburg road for the last six months of 1839 have been greater than for the corresponding period of 1838 by the sum of $64 949 57

The expenses less by 28,019 38

Net gain 92 968 95

The following table showing the progressive increase in the gross receipts of the company, is interesting.

In 1834 the receipts were	- - - - - -	166,559
1835	- - - - - -	249,753
1836	- - - - - -	271,614
1837	- - - - - -	280,214
1838	- - - - - -	323,380
1839	- - - - - -	422,841

The average increase is about 21¼ per cent. This road therefore is doing well, and will be profitable as soon as it gets out of debt.—*Charleston Mercury.*

ABOLITION TORIES.—The N. Y. Evening Post is the leading Administration paper in that city. Hear what it says of Abolition petitions, and then believe, if you can, that the Tories are not 'leagued' with the Abolitionists:—

FROM THE EVENING POST.

The House of Representatives have at length, after a long debate adopted a standing order, to the effect, that no petition, resolution, or other paper, respecting the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or respecting the slave trade in the District, the territories, or between the states, shall be received; but on being presented, shall be considered as objected to and rejected, unread, and without debate.

For our own part, we regard all such expedients for stifling the freedom of debate, and for shutting out any class of our citizens from the usual way of making known their views and wishes to Congress, with utter abhorrence. We look upon them as tyranical, and of most dangerous precedent. Let the principle on which they rest be once recognized, and they may be indefinitely extended, until the right of discussion on the floor of Congress shall be confined to very narrow limits—and the despotism of the majority will be as complete within its walls as the despotism of Austria within her boundaries.

It is not that we suppose that the abolitionists will be silenced by any such proceedings. Zealously, even fiercely, attached to their doctrines, fond of controversy, ever on the watch for opportunities of debate, and dexterous in seizing them, they will take care that the forbidden question be kept before Congress, as they have done for several sessions past in spite of the rules and restrictions of the majority.

Florida.—We learn from the Savannah papers that Gen. Taylor is making a movement against the Indians, and with a view to secure the population from their depredations. Capt. Hutten, surprised an Indian camp near Deadman's bay—killed two or three of the *critturs*, and captured—their equipage!

THE HARRISBURG NOMINATION.

We copy the following from one of our Western papers received yesterday, from which our readers will see "how it works."

The greatest political meeting ever known on the Western Reserve, if not in the State of Ohio, was held at Chardon, in this county, on Wednesday last, January 22d. It was a gathering of THE PEOPLE of Geauga county, to respond to the nomination of HARRISON AND TYLER. We cannot convey to our readers who had the misfortune to be absent, an adequate idea of the numbers that assembled, of the unanimity that prevailed in behalf of the common object of the great movement, or the enthusiasm which filled the bosom of every one, from the young man who had just stepped, for the *first* time, upon the arena of political action, to the aged revolutionary veteran, who had, perchance, come up for the *last* time to testify his love of liberty, and devotion to the cause for which he sacrificed so much in times gone by. We will, however, attempt a brief description of what fell under our own observation, regretting that it is out of our power to do justice to other portions of the country.

The procession from this village to Chardon was probably unprecedented in the State of Ohio. The vehicle from *Unionville*, drawn by six horses, and containing an excellent band of music, and a large number of the citizens of that place, led the procession. A very respectable delegation from Ashtabula county were on board; and waving over their heads floated a banner, bearing the following inscriptions:

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."
HARRISON AND TYLER.
"THE UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."
THE HERO OF TIPPECANOE.
"IS HE HONEST?—IS HE CAPABLE."

Then followed the car from *Centreville*, drawn by fourteen horses, with out-riders. It was fitted up for the occasion by the citizens of that place; was 30 feet long, or more, and contained some 30 or 40 citizens of Centreville and the vicinity, including six Revolutionary veterans, and many of the oldest inhabitants of Madison township. A splendid banner waved gracefully over their heads, with the following inscriptions.

"THE OLD WHIG BANNER OF '76."
HARRISON AND REFORM.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
"IS HE HONEST?—IS HE CAPABLE?—IS HE FAITHFUL TO THE CONSTITUTION?"

On the inverse—

"HARRISON AND TYLER."
THE OHIO FARMER AND THE CONSTITUTION.
"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER."
CREDIT AND COMMERCE.

This was, in truth, a splendid banner, got up by the citizens of Centreville for the occasion, painted by their own artist; and was justly the centre of attraction to many eyes during the day.

Next in the procession was a large sleigh, manned by the citizens of *Painesville*, drawn by four fine horses, and bearing an elegant flag, painted by Mr. Single for the occasion, containing, on one side, a portrait of General Harrison, larger than life; on the other side, the American Eagle, holding a scroll, containing the following memoranda:

"WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
Appointed an Ensign by WASHINGTON, 1791.
" Secretary North West Territory by ADAMS, 1797.
" Indian Commissioner by JEFFERSON, 1801.
" Governor of Indiana by MADISON, 1809.
" Commander-in-Chief N. W. Army, 1812.
" Minister to Colombia by ADAMS, 1827.
Battle of MIAMI, August 24, 1794.
" TIPPECANOE, November 7, 1811.
" FORT MEIGS, May 1—6, 1813.
" THAMES, October 15, 1813.
"HARRISON AND REFORM."

At Concord, the procession was joined by citizens of *Mentor*, bearing a flag with this inscription:

"FARMER OF NORTH BEND.
HERO OF TIPPECANOE."

And by citizens of *Concord*, with this:

"THE FARMER'S PRESIDENT.
THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE."

The procession extended from one to two miles, and full a mile in close order. The rear was brought up by the citizens of *Fairport* in a *boat*, fitted up for the occasion, manned by hardy tars, in costume, and bearing several stands of American colors, and hearts as merry and as true as ever sailed on land or water.

At Chardon, the procession was received by an immense concourse of people from other parts of the county, who had paraded for the purpose, and whose proposition of three cheers for "HARRISON AND REFORM" met a hearty response from more than a thousand voices.

The meeting was organized in the spacious church of the Methodist Society in Chardon, who generously opened it for the purpose. As a small portion only of the multitude could gain admittance, it was adjourned to the public square, where the spirited resolutions of the committee were read and adopted, and speeches listened to with intense interest by the "great congregation." The names of the speakers, &c. may be seen by reference to the official proceedings.

We have not the means of forming a very correct estimate of the number of persons who assembled on this occasion to manifest their devotion to the cause of freedom, and their confidence in the nominees of the Harrisburg Convention. It was emphatically a gathering of the democracy of the country; the "log cabins" poured out their tens and their hundreds to help to cheer on the friends of the "log cabin candidate." We have heard but one person estimate the number at less than two thousand. Our Chardon friends, who had the best opportunity of judging, say that NOT LESS THAN THREE THOUSAND were in attendance on the occasion.

The day passed away without any accident to dampen the general joy; no excesses were indulged, because the sober citizens of the county "ruled the hour." The whole afforded a gratifying earnest of the unanimity and zeal with which the People will gather around the ballot-box in November, to sustain the great cause of "*the People against the Office-holders.*

There is a "stage (coach) agent" at Indianopolis, Ind., who has become reduced to a skeleton by repeated lying; and some declare that he is so mean his own shadow wont follow him.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE FRANKLIN LIBRARY SOCIETY.

Mr. Editor: Notwithstanding the inclement weather, and the almost impassable streets, a respectable number of ladies and gentlemen complied with the invitation of the above association on Friday evening last. A very appropriate and impressive address was delivered by James C. Dobbin, Esq.; and I could not but regret that he was prevented by the inauspicious state of the weather from presenting his interesting and forcible appeal in behalf of the Franklin Society to a larger portion of his fellow citizens even than that which enjoyed the pleasure of hearing him.

Until within a few days, I did not know that such an association was in existence here; but I am truly gratified to learn that the young men of our community have adopted such measures for intellectual and moral improvement. A Debating Society, with a good Library, cannot fail to exert a salutary influence upon the community, when it is conducted upon proper principles, and its exercises are attended with a due measure of diligence. The advantages of such associations have been extensively felt in other places, and are very generally acknowledged. The late Thos. S. Grimke considered them almost equivalent to the advantages of a Collegiate education. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the laudable efforts of the young men connected with the F. L. S. will be encouraged by the countenance and patronage of our citizens at large. Let those who feel a deep interest in the prosperity of our common country, remember how much depends upon the character of the YOUNG MEN of the country, and cherish with a fostering care those institutions which are adapted to the promotion of intelligence and virtue. They are "cities of refuge," which will afford protection to those who are pursued by the fascinations of vice, and who might otherwise perish in the haunts of dissipation. But I must pause here, as I am in danger of committing myself to *a long article.*

My principal object in writing at present is to make a respectful suggestion to the members of the above Society. The suggestion is this: That the F. L. S. may acquire greater importance, and secure greater permanence, by the erection of a suitable Hall for their Library and their meetings. The force of such a suggestion may not appear at a single glance, but a little reflection will convince any one of the importance of "a local habitation and a name." It is not presumptuous to assert, that such a Hall would contribute much to the interest felt by the members of the Society, and by the community generally, in the object for which it would be erected. A public Library is a great desideratum here, and I behold in this association the germ (if proper efforts be made) of that which is so greatly needed. A gentleman of the bar in a Northern city told me some years since, that the large "Town Library" in the place to which he belonged, originated in a society of young men, of which he was one of the earliest members; but that it did not begin to acquire importance until they removed their few hundred volumes from the obscure room in which they were deposited to a more suitable and more conspicuous place.

Nor should this be considered a gigantic enterprize for an association of young men. Many instances might be mentioned, in which young men of limited means have accomplished much by their efforts for intellectual and moral culture. One will suffice. The Mechanics' association of Lowell is composed of individuals who are dependent upon their daily labor for support; yet, with the aid of their fellow citizens, whose sympathy was enlisted by the zeal which they manifested, they have erected a handsome edifice, containing several commodious rooms, which are appropriated respectively to the Library, Philosophical apparatus, public meetings, papers, &c., and withal, well supplied with the various means of diffusing knowledge.

Let this Society make a beginning. Suppose that there are only 60 members. If each would contribute one dollar per month for the remainder of the year, the aggregate would be six hundred dollars.—And if this sum be insufficient, I cannot permit myself to doubt that it will be greatly increased by the liberality of the community generally. I can speak for one who will esteem it a privilege to contribute as much for this object as he asks from each member of the association; and who would derive much pleasure from visiting the

FRANKLIN HALL.

February 10.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: We have introduced one proof of our position that the Whigs of the North are not united with the Abolitionists, which was that the Emancipator, a violent abolition print, had denounced General Harrison on account of his sustaining Southern rights and Southern interest. We did not state precisely the words of that print upon the subject, deeming it too long for this article. We refer the reader to the Observer of the 15th January, 1840, where they can be found, which renders it unnecessary for us to repeat them here. This, then, is the opinion of one whose situation is peculiarly suited to ascertain the truth, and whose interest prompts him to investigate it. We, therefore, are justified in asserting that this is high authority, nay, the highest authority; and being so, all must submit to it. But there are recorded declarations of others, cognizant of the fact. Mr. Monroe, a Representative from New York, on the 15th January, 1840, declared in his place on the floor of Congress—"I pledge my word to my friends of the South, that they are in error when they allow themselves to believe that the Whig party of the North is at all identified, or acknowledge any affinity with the Abolitionists." Can the citizens of the South confide in the declarations of a man of honor and integrity, and that, too, when made in his place in the Congress of the United States, under a solemn pledge! Can they believe the assertions of a citizen of New York, a free State, and he a native born citizen of Virginia, a slave State! We think we can answer for the South in this matter. They do confide, they do believe. Why not! What interest has Mr. Monroe to give a false statement! Does he speak it to gain favour, place or profit? No; none of these. It is a plain statement of truth, or else why does he pledge his word to sustain it? But again. Who supported Marcus Morton for the office of Governor of Massachusetts! Who boasts of his election as a great triumph? Not the Whigs we are sure. Everett was the Whig candidate, and by the Whigs was he supported. But who is this Marcus Morton, whom the Whigs did *not* support? A man notorious throughout the Union as an open and avowed Abolitionist. This we presume the Tory party will not deny. We have thus introduced a few facts to show that the Whig party have no affinity with the Abolitionists, and consequently that the charge is false and slanderous. It is not our purpose to state with whom the Abolitionists do act, but simply to repel the charge that they act with us.—We might with propriety pursue a different course with our opponents, not by throwing upon them the burden of proving themselves clear of the contaminating influence of abolitionism,—for this we know they cannot do,—but by giving facts and circumstances,

fixing upon them that very union with which they charge us. But let us take another ground. Suppose it were true that the Abolitionists did act with us,—that they aided us in every election to carry out our principles, does it necessarily follow that we aid them in sustaining theirs? We have said that *they* have but *one* principle, and on that alone they stand. We abhor and detest that one principle, and on that subject we can never act together. But if we should act in concert in some others, by no process of reasoning can it be said that we unite on that. Let then the charge, here proven false, pass unheeded. Our property will be safe in our own hands—and all the efforts of our opponents to produce unnecessary alarm will prove unavailing.

ROCKFISH.

February 10.

THE CAPE FEAR RIVER AND THE PUBLIC WORKS.

In fulfilment of a promise recently made, we return to this interesting subject.

Most of our readers are aware that the State and General Governments have expended large sums of money for the purpose of improving the Cape Fear river below Wilmington. Something like $200,000 have been laid out in this way, with the most beneficial results. By the construction of jettees, the water has been forced to flow more rapidly on its way to the ocean, and the channel is now straighter, wider and deeper than it was before these works were commenced. The shoals which once obstructed navigation have been lessened or removed, by means of dredging boats, and no longer furnish serious obstacles to commerce.

To prove this, we need only refer to the fact, that of all the lighters which were once profitably employed upon our river, in loading and unloading ships, not one now remains. Any vessel that can cross the bar, may now receive or discharge her cargo at our wharves.

These advantages are in a commercial point of view incalculable, and it is therefore desirable that they should be permanently secured. To effect this, it is necessary that a further sum of $49,000 should be appropriated, to complete the plan of operations as it was originally designed. Unless this be done, we are officially assured, the work already constructed will be lost, and the money expended thrown away. It seems that the jettee on the western side of the river just above Campbell's Island, was commenced at its two extremes and built towards a common centre. Of this 750 feet have been built upon each end—which leaves an intervening gap of 150 feet to be completed before a junction is formed. The water is forced through this gap with such velocity, that unless it is speedily closed, it will undermine the piles upon either side, and destroy all that has been hitherto accomplished at so much cost and labour. It is the part of a wise and provident Government to obviate this, and it is confidently hoped that Congress will make the requisite appropriation upon being properly apprized of the facts. It is proposed, therefore, that proper steps be immediately taken to do this. A memorial should be got up setting forth this condition of the public works, and praying Congress to take the requisite steps in the matter. If the subject was ever worthy the attention of the General Government, it is now more so—both because of the propriety of securing the advantages which have already been obtained, and the greater importance of the port of Wilmington in a commercial, and therefore a national point of view. She has now become, by her railroad connection with the interior, the shipping port of a much larger area of country than she has ever been before, and the quantity and value of her exports have both increased.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

NEW YORK, February 4.

We are approaching a specie currency in this State, with the natural results, poverty, pecuniary affliction, hunger, beggary; a low price for labor, and no demand for it; low prices for the products of the farmer, and inability to raise money on them. While the very rich were never better off, the poor were seldom or never in so bad a condition. Our Alms-house is overwhelmed. Beggars throng our streets. Some, in a Christian city! are in actual danger of starvation. Mechanics have little or nothing to do. Men of small means have exhausted that means of support.

Robert Ezell has been appointed Collector of Customs, at Edenton in this State, in the place of Gen. Duncan McDonald, *proscribed.*

How Harrison "goes" it in the West.—Except General Jackson's rapid strides to popularity in 1826 and '27, there is nothing in our history like Gen. Harrison's advances on the same road. We have before us letters from various quarters of Eastern Virginia, giving the assurance that Harrison and Tyler were acceptable beyond calculation, and were daily becoming more so. The important counties of Louisa, Fluvanna, Albemarle, Buckingham and Prince Edward, are among those from which we received this gratifying intelligence. We hazard nothing in saying that Virginia, from the Blue Ridge to the Atlantic, which gave a Whig majority in 1836, will largely increase that majority in 1840.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Alexandria Gazette has the following remarks, as to the progress and prospect of the good cause. "We feel it a duty to say, although it is our habit cautiously to abstain from all political vaticination, that accounts from all sections of the country, at this time, are decidedly favorable to the election of Gen. Harrison as President. In New York, Ohio, Indiana, and the western part of Pennsylvania, there is a degree of popular enthusiasm enlisted in support of Harrison, that we had not expected. If things go on as they have commenced, it now seems as if there would be another General Jackson victory. We speak of the indications as they exist at this time.

"Was not that Thunder."—This exclamation of Ion, in Mr. Talfourd's beautiful Tragedy, is said to have escaped from Mr. Van Buren, when he heard the news of the Pittsburg election.—[*Albany Daily Adv.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD,

OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

THE CHINCE BUG.—Serious fears are entertained of alarming damage to the crops this year, from the ravages of this detestable little insect. We are informed by a farmer from a neighboring county, that they have been found in immense numbers between the bark and trunk of fallen and decaying trees, on fence rails, and under the bark of cypress trees in swamps. They are as thin as paper, and almost transparent, but on the application of heat, exhibit immediate signs of vitality. Can no plan be fallen upon to exterminate them? We shall be glad to hear from any one who can suggest a feasible scheme to get rid of them.

IREDELL'S DIGEST.—A work of great value to the Legal Profession has recently been published by Messrs. Turner & Hughes, of Raleigh, under the above title, and embracing a Digest of all the Reported Decisions of the higher Courts of North Carolina, from the year 1778 down to 1837, inclusive. Of the literary and legal character of the work, it is only necessary to say, that it is the production of Gov. Iredell, a ripe scholar and profound Lawyer. The typography does credit to the Star office, at which it was executed.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature has *postponed indefinitely*, the election of a Senator. After the six ballotings mentioned in our last, in which Mr. Rives wanted one vote, and then two votes of an election, the Whigs nominated Judge Allen, who did not receive at any time more than 80 votes, a few of the Conservatives refusing to vote for him. The election was then postponed.

THE NEXT CENSUS.—The Raleigh Register contains a list of the Assistant Marshals, appointed by Gen. Beverly Daniel, the Marshal of this State, to take the Census of the several counties in North Carolina. Instead of publishing the whole, which would be uninteresting to most of our readers, we annex the names of those in the counties in which our paper chiefly circulates:—

Anson, James Turner; Bladen, Daniel G. Patterson; Brunswick, David Taylor; Columbus, William H. Baldwin; Cumberland, Duncan Buie; Duplin, Jas. K. Hill; Davie, Nathaniel P. A. Chafin; Davidson, Joseph Davis; Guilford, John A. Smith and Joseph A. McLean; Iredell, William F. Cowan; Moore, S. C. Bruce; Montgomery, James Allen and John L. Christian; New Hanover, Dugal McMillan; Orange, Joseph Allison and Thomas Faucett; Rowan, Benjamin Austin; Randolph, Thomas Hancock and B. F. Hoover; Robeson, Archibald McMillan; Richmond, Archibald McNair; Stokes, Robert Hill; Sampson, Edward Vail; Wayne, James Griswell; Chatham, Robert Woody.

They are to commence taking the Census on the first of June next.

EFFECTS.—The present times are the times for men who have money and can buy; but they are grievous times for those who have any thing to sell, or debts to pay.

Look at the price of Cotton all over the South!—From 5 to 10 cents a pound. Flour, from 4 to 5 dollars. Tobacco, from 4 to 5 dollars. Corn, from 50 to 65 cents.

Let the man who has any of these to sell, especially if he has a debt to pay with the proceeds, ask himself how he likes the *approach* now making towards a hard currency! We say *approach*, for the present is nothing compared to what he will see, should the Tory clamours for an exclusive hard currency be gratified. We are making an *approach* to such a currency, (and it will be well for us to gain wisdom from the experiment,) because the banks feel it their duty, to themselves and the public, to contract their business whilst they are in their present condition. As they do not pay specie, they ought not to extend their business, but rather to contract it, to call in their debts, to reduce their circulation, and place themselves in a condition to resume at the earliest possible day, and to silence the clamours of those who denounce them, no matter what course they take.

This effort to reduce their business makes paper money scarce. But does it make hard money plenty? Let the *prices* of every thing answer. If such be the consequence of only a partial reduction of paper money, we ask our readers, soberly and calmly to consider, what it will be if the Tory plan of an exclusive hard money currency is adopted!

We learn that at Bladen County Court, last week, negro men sold for about five hundred dollars,—about two-thirds of the ordinary price. Carry out the hard money plan, and another third will have to be deducted from the price.

Those will be glorious times for people who have money, or to whom money is owing; but sad times for those who owe. The "rich will be richer, and the poor poorer."

NEW YORK.—The distressing state of the money affairs of this great city may be judged by the fact, that at a late sale of real estate, lots which sold in 1836 for $3000, and last year for $2000, could not be sold for $200!

The Bank statements to the 1st Jan. have just been published. There are in the State 96 banks, which have reduced their loans, $15,512,000 since Oct. last. The Specie on hand is nearly equal to the circulation, which has been reduced *nine* millions, or nearly half, since October.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Whilst the Legislature has been discussing the subject of rescinding the charter of the U. S. Bank, and doing the same thing in effect with the other banks, by compelling a resumption on the 15th inst., the finances of the State have got into a sad condition, from which nothing but the aid of these very banks could relieve her without dishonor.

It appears that $870,000 of interest on a portion of her debt fell due on the 1st inst., previous to which the Governor had issued a proclamation, inviting offers for a loan to that amount. No offer was made! The Governor sent a special message to the Legislature announcing this fact, and calling upon them to authorize an issue of State Stock, to be given to the creditors, until other provision could be made. In this message he urged, in the strongest manner, the duty of preserving inviolate the faith and credit of the State, and remonstrated against the measures proposed by his own party, for compelling an immediate resumption!!

This sensible message had its effect on the "destructives," and they immediately receded from the strong ground they had taken, and adopted resolutions in accordance with the Governor's Message by an almost unanimous vote.

We are of course glad to see such concessions to common sense and common honesty, by the Tories of Pennsylvania; but we still hope they will once more, and finally, kill "the Monster."

P. S. The Monster has once more come to the relief of the State! After the sensible message of Gov. Porter, the U. S. Bank effected an arrangement with the other banks, by which they agreed to advance the $870,000 to the State. Full provision was then made for the payment of the interest due on the public debt, both at home and abroad; and the faith of the State is preserved untarnished!

The New York Evening Post, the Tory abolition organ in that city, denounces Gov. Porter of Penn. for the message above spoken of, as having "made himself over to the banks."

"Whether Governor Porter (continues the Post,) be corrupt and venal, or timid and pusillanimous, or only foolish and deluded, we care not to inquire. Cowardice and weakness in public men, often produce nearly all the bad consequences of corruption."

We like this. When Tory meets Tory, then comes the tug of war!

CONGRESS.—We mentioned in a brief postscript to part of our last week's impression, that Blair & Rives had been elected Printers to the House, 110 votes to 92 for Gales & Seaton, and 5 scattering; 30 members being absent, besides the 5 New Jersey members. The House had previously adopted a resolution to give out the printing to the lowest bidder, by which about $25,000 could have been saved, but this was reconsidered and rejected by the Administration party, a number of whom had at first voted for it; and then Blair & Rives were elected.

A committee was then appointed by the House, consisting of Mr. Black (Sub-Treasury Whig) of Georgia, Chairman, and Messrs. Prentiss and Davis, (Adm.) and Garland and Evans, (Whigs,) to inquire what reduction can be made in the prices of the Printing, with the understanding that the Printers are to do the work for such sum as may be fixed on.

DEBTS OF THE STATES.—The subject which has occupied the Senate principally, is Mr. Grundy's Report on the subject of assuming the debts of the States. A sketch of the first day's debate will be found in another column. Mr. Grundy subsequently introduced his modified Report, and Messrs. Clay of Ala. and Calhoun spoke at length in approbation of it, and Messrs. Crittenden and Phelps against it. It was finally ordered to be printed, and made the Special Order for Monday.

The Rev. Dr. Bates has been elected Chaplain to the House, out of 9 candidates.

Mr. Waddy Thompson, from the Military Committee, has introduced a bill to provide for the raising of 1600 men to serve against the Florida Indians.

The House again ran foul of the New Jersey case on Wednesday last. It was petition day, and when New Jersey was called, Mr. Randolph asked the Speaker if he had not received the resolutions of the Legislature of that State protesting against the exclusion of her five Representatives! The Speaker replied, that he had received those resolutions addressed to him, as Mr. Hunter, and not as Speaker, which he had declined to present for reasons stated in a letter to Gov. Pennington. Mr. Randolph then moved that those resolutions be spread on the Journals and printed, which gave rise to a long debate, in the course of which it was moved that the rules be suspended to enable the Speaker to state his reasons. Finally, the Speaker stated, by leave, that he had received the communication from Gov. Pennington, and had replied to him that he could not present it to the House, because it seemed to deny his title to the office of Speaker.

The whole of Wednesday and Thursday were taken up in presenting petitions, memorials, &c.

THE NEW JERSEY CASE.—Many persons of the Administration party, who are not blind advocates of power, admit that the proceedings of the House, in excluding the five legally qualified members from New Jersey, is an outrage on the rights of the States.

The most remarkable and emphatic condemnation of that outrage, is the following Message of Gov. Campbell of Virginia, to the Legislature, on the 3d inst. Gov. Campbell was elected as an Administration man, but he has been a Governor of the State, and not of a party:—

To the House of Delegates:

I lay before the General Assembly a communication from the Governor of New Jersey, enclosing a preamble and resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, on the subject of the exclusion from their seats in the House of Representatives of the U. S. of five of the persons duly commissioned as the representatives of the People of New Jersey in the 26th Congress.

These resolutions relate to a subject involving one of the most vital rights of the States of this Union, and will, doubtless, receive from the General Assembly the consideration which their importance demands.

Should the practice obtain in the Congress of the United States, of which this case is believed to be the first example, of one portion of the members returned according to the laws of their States, undertaking to exclude other portions of members having similar and legal authentications of their membership, from a participation in the organization of the House and the election of its officers, and from holding their seats, until an adversary claim to them shall have been regularly adjudicated, it is obvious to perceive that such a course has no limit or principle but force, and must ultimately result in revolutionary violence.

I also transmit a resolution of the Legislature of Vermont, on the subject of the Public Lands.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

The communication was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Southall, Ridley, Gregory, May, Scott, Goode, Clarke of H., Toler, Hodges, Butts, Chapman and Crutchfield.

See also the following:—

Hiram Haines, lately the editor of the American Constellation, a leading Van Buren paper in Virginia, and who is a thoroughgoing Administration man, in a late address to the Public, speaking of the New Jersey case, says:

"The editor repudiated, on a proper occasion, the idea *of a State* claiming the power to place herself both within and without the Union at the same time; and with equal decision he now unequivocally protests against the disfranchisement of *a State* in the manner and through the agency by which New Jersey has been deprived of her legal representation in the present Congress of the United States. That deed stands recorded on the page of our civil history as an outrage upon State sovereignty, without a parallel, and beyond the pale of a justifiable palliation, *even as a party measure.*"

We are mistaken if the genuine State Rights blood of Virginia do not resent this outrage at the polls.

TENNESSEE.—Alexander Anderson (Tory,) has been elected Senator in Congress, in place of Judge White.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

We observe that some of the "whig" papers of Virginia urge the claims of Gen. Harrison to the support of the people of that State, because he was born there. The General is reported to have made an extraordinary declaration concerning his native State; and we ask the "whig" papers to say whether it be true or false, that Gen. Harrison said—"*I thank God I have got rid of Virginia politics and Virginia Negroes!*"

As a civil question deserves a civil reply, we answer, as one of the "Whig papers," called on, that we know nothing about it, but presume the expression attributed to Gen. Harrison is about as true as most of the matter which appears in the Standard; that is, not true at all.

As we have thus answered the Standard, so far as we are able, *we* have a question to ask, which possibly the Standard may answer.

In the year 1831, a well-remembered Insurrection, as it was called, was discovered in the counties of Sampson, Duplin, and New Hanover, which produced great excitement. In the midst of the excitement, the Superior Courts came on in those counties. Ex-Judge S——e, then rode this Circuit. Many negroes were arrested, some tried, and some executed. A negro *witness*, in his examination, disclosed so much to criminate himself as a ringleader of the conspiracy, that public indignation was excited, and he was about to be arrested. Suddenly, however, a man *very much the figure of the Editor of the Standard*, (and for *symmetry* and *beauty* he is one in ten thousand,) appeared in Fayetteville with a negro man to sell, whom he represented as of excellent character, and under that representation, he sold him. A few days afterwards, the Judge arrived in Fayetteville, and told the purchaser of the trick that had been played off upon him, and his conviction of the negro's criminality; whereupon the purchaser immediately sold the fellow to a speculator, at a loss of one hundred and fifty dollars, with a strict injunction that he should be carried immediately out of the State.

Now, these being *facts*, the question we have to ask of the Tory papers, is this—Whether the said person, so like the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, said, when he got home, "*I thank God that I have got rid of that nigger!!*"

If there is any one line of wit in which the Editor of the North Carolinian is more distinguished than another, it is in the facility with which he invents *nick-names* for his opponents. In this he is a perfect genius. It is not so with us. We never did set up for a wit, though so often the cause of wit in that Editor. What, for instance, can be more facetious than calling the Editor of the Observer "Sir Plaster?" There is such a depth of meaning in it, that we have not met with any one who could fathom it; and then it is so humorous that it must surely tickle the ears of the groundlings."

As it is so easy to be a wit, we have a mind to try our hand. What does the Editor think of our dubbing him *"the Runaway Attorney?"* We believe that *truth* is one of the constituent qualities of wit, and our wit is founded upon an actual and recent occurrence, the particulars whereof, as most graphically related by the Wilmington Advertiser, we might furnish to the Editor, but that we have mislaid the paper.

As we feel considerable curiosity to know what is the origin of *our* nick-name, we make this offer to "Sir Runaway," that if he will relate the origin of ours, we will, in turn, give a full account of the "flight of a District Attorney." Is it a bargain!

"Sir Runaway" thinks that we made a strong appeal to our patrons for help, when *he* came in to the field. If its strength may be tested by its success, he may be assured that it *was* strong. But we have never been driven to the necessity of threatening to stop our paper on "the 3d of March," as the Carolinian did, if *his* patrons did not come forward with their money. And we can assure "Sir Runaway," for his consolation, that we have not, at present, the least expectation, either of "retiracy" or of defeat. We expect to be on the field to witness the next "flight" of Sir Runaway, whether it takes place on the "3d of March," or *the 12th of November.*

"But the Observer says Judge Burnett contradicts Randolph, and contradicts *Harrison himself.*"

So says the Carolinian. It is utterly untrue that the Observer says any such thing. We never said, or intimated, that Judge Burnett "contradicts Harrison himself."

The late Robert Lenox, who died a few weeks ago in New York, was the richest man ever known in that city, except John Jacob Astor. Mr. Lenox has left an estate worth three millions of dollars, all acquired by his own industry and success as a merchant. He has left about two millions to his only son, and about $100,000 to each of his seven daughters and his widow.

The Post Office at Queensdale, Robeson county, has been restored, and Daniel McLeod, Esq. appointed Postmaster.

Wm. Brantly, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Shallote, Brunswick county.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, has been preaching successfully in Philadelphia.

They have shad in the Wilmington market.

Western steamers carry from two to 3,000 bales of cotton.

The Alabama rivers are still unusually low.

Sully's picture of Queen Victoria is advertised for exhibition in Washington City and New Orleans. Which is the genuine?

A benefit was to have been given in Boston a few nights since to the family of the late comedian, Finn, who perished in the Lexington.

N. B. The benefit yielded twelve hundred dollars.

Rev. John N. Maffitt is preaching and converting in Cincinnati, Ohio. Rev. N. B. Parsons is playing Roaring Ralph Stackpole in the South.

A line of steam ships will run from Liverpool to Halifax and Boston, after the 1st of May next.

The Thames Tunnel is now advanced at the rate of eight feet per week.

What ought to be done, can be done.

"MUSIC AND DRAWING!"—A team of six horses each with about a dozen bells, tugging up hill with a loaded wagon.

Devotion exalts a woman's beauty to its highest perfection; and every woman should be religious, if from no other motive, just from vanity. No one doubts that the human countenance is modified by the feelings cherished in the heart; and she who cherishes the mild and benevolent christian affections, cannot be otherwise than very pretty. If there are any ugly women in the world, it is because they have not been brought up religiously.

The population of Cincinnati, Ohio, 47,900.

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES, 7 hhds. do do ditto,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

The Rail Road.—At the request of the committee appointed to open books for subscription to the stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, the Court at about 2 o'clock on Tuesday gave a recess for the purpose of giving the use of the Court House to the meeting, when,

On motion of John B. Troy, Esq., Jesse Harper was called to the Chair, and on motion of Gen. Gray, J. Worth was appointed Secretary.

After the meeting had been organised and the people of this and the adjoining counties, who might be present, invited to participate in its proceedings,

On motion of Gen. Gray, Mr. Colton the agent of the Board of Internal Improvement, proceeded to address the meeting at length, showing the utility of Rail Roads in general, and pointing out in a clear and forcible manner the many benefits which would result to the State in general, and particularly to the Western portion of it, from the construction of the Road. His address abounded in arguments calculated to induce the people to subscribe for the Stock. The meeting was further addressed by Gen. Gray, H. B. Elliot and J. Worth, after which books were opened and about $7,000 subscribed, and on the next day, we understand, about $3,000 more of the stock was taken. The hurry of Court prevents us from giving further details at present.

Rundolph Citizen.

"Destroy his fib and sophistry in vain,
"The creature's at his dirty work again!"

The charges which have been brought against Gen. Harrison by the Loco Foco Press, have all been so signally refuted, that we wonder they do not desist from further experiments. Of the numerous allegations manufactured for effect, against the old veteran, not one has been sustained. The "newest emission" of slander, is the charge that he was a "black-cockade Federalist." Hear, in refutation of this, what the General himself said in 1812, while a Candidate for Congress:—*Raleigh Register.*

"I deem myself," says he, "a Republican, of what is commonly called the old Jeffersonian School, and believe in the correctness of that interpretation of the Constitution which has been given by the writings of that enlightened statesman, who was at the head of the party, and others belonging to it, particularly the celebrated resolutions of the Virginia Legislature during the Presidency of Mr. Adams."

"Profound Forgetfulness."—Some friend of Judge Saunders was fortunate enough to recollect the circumstance, that he protested against Judge Barbour's running for Vice-President, whilst exercising the functions of a Judicial station; and the impropriety of his retaining office, under similar circumstances, was so apparent, that he immediately resigned. But the recollection of his friend did not go back far enough. He ought to have recollected, whoever he was, that the Judge had been in Congress, and had done "an Abolition deed." "We thank thee, Jew, for teaching us that word." Does any person believe, that if the Argus-eyed Whigs had disclosed this item in Judge Saunders' history, that he would have been nominated by the Van Buren Convention? No! so far from it, he would have been whistled to the winds. What is the consequence? The members of his own party think that they have been badly treated, and we heard one remark, the other day, that "Saunders had ought to have told of this." They will be told of it often enough, between now and the Election.—*Raleigh Register.*

Farty Vindictiveness.—Whist Antigonus was prosecuting a war in Asia, a certain Author presented him a treatise on Justice. "What a fool must this fellow be," said Antigonus, to prate to me about *justice*, while I am engaged in *War.*" Certain Editors, that we know of, seem to have as loose notions about justice, whilst engaged in political warfare, as Antigonus had.—*Ib.*

According to the Tax Act of last session of the Legislature, the bills of banks which do not pay specie are not to be received in payment for Taxes. The Cheraw, Georgetown, Camden and Columbia Banks, and the Bank of Charleston, and Bank of the State of South Carolina, all pay specie; and of course their bills are receivable for taxes. Whether the Hamburg Bank pays specie or not, we do not know. If it does, the only banks in the State which do not are those in Charleston not above named.

Cheraw Gazette.

"Well stranger, where are you out'n?" said a landlady of Arkansas to her guest. "Why, madam, I am now from Baltimore, Maryland, but I was born and brought up in Massachusetts, near Boston," said the gentleman. "Aint that whar the Yankees live," said the lady. "Yes ma'am," replied the gentleman. "Law me! you are the very man I have been looking arter this long time.—*my clock is out of fix.*" ejaculated the lady in ecstacies of joy.—*Arkansas pap.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 12.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 54	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	10	Mackerel,	$9
Beeswax,	25	Molasses,	33 a 34
Butter,	17 a 22	Oats,	40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	18 a 26	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 2[illegible]	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12
Corn,	60 a 65	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Salt,	80 a 90
Flour, new	$4 a $5	Sack,	$2½ a $2¾
Feathers,	40	Tallow,	11
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1 10	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5½ a 6	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lard,	10	Wool,	17 a 20

Cotton at New York, 7½ to 10½. Flour $6 25.

Receipts of cotton at New Orleans to Jan. 31, 436,469 bales. No change in prices.

Cotton at Augusta, 5 to 6½, flat. Macon, 5 to 7½. Columbia, S. C. 7 to 8. Charleston, 6½ to 10.

CHERAW MARKET—February 7.

Bacon 11 to 12; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 13; Cotton 7 to 8½; Corn 62½; Flour 4 75 to 5 00; Feathers 45 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 45 to 50; Nails, cut, 7½ to 9; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 3 25 to 3 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET—February 7.

Turpentine $3 00; Tar 1 00; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 50; Pitch Pine Boards and Scantling 13 a 00; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 45; Rice 2 87½ a 3 12½.

Steam Mill Lumber, abundant; River Lumber, dull; Staves, plenty; Flour, ditto; Rice, little demand; Salt, ditto; Corn, dull.

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on Thursday, the 30th ult., Mr. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, of Guilford county, to Miss MARGARET JENKINS, daughter of A. Jenkins, Esq.

Also, in the same county, on Thursday, the 6th instant, Mr. JAMES HARRINGTON, of Anson county, to Miss JINCY HENRY, daughter of Isham Henry, Esq.

Near Hillsborough, by the Rev. Henry H. Prout, on the 30th ult., HAYWOOD W. GUION, Esq., Attorney at Law, and Editor of the Western Whig Banner, of Lincolnton, to Miss CAROLINE R. MOORE, daughter of the late Alfred Moore, Esq., of the vicinity of Hillsborough.

In Richmond county, on the 23d of January, by Geo. Thomas, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM WATKINS to Miss FRANCIS POOL, daughter of Isham Pool.

DIED,

In Mississippi, Mrs. PENELOPE C. DANIEL, wife of Elder Robert T. Daniel, in the 65th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb. 8, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Benj'n Rush in tow, with Goods for sundry persons.

DEPARTED, Feb. 11, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, Flour, Tobacco, &c., for sundry persons.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

January 30.—Brigs Edward from Jamaica, Aurora from Martinique; Schr. Orozembo from Antigua. 31.—Br. Brig P. J. Nevius from Barbadoes, Brig Thorn from Matanzas; Schrs. David Pratt from St. Domingo, Isabella from Newport. February 2.—Brig Diploma from Trinidad. 3.—Schr. Constellation from Charleston. 4.—Schrs. Intrepid from Turks Island, Eliza Jane from New York. 5.—Brig Adamant from Demarara; Schrs. Andrew Jackson, Morning Star, and Arcot from New York. 6.—Br. Brig Catharine from New York.

DEPARTURES.

January 30.—Brig Cornelia for Guadaloupe; Schr. Rocket for Havana. 31.—Schr. Elizabeth for Martinique. February 1.—Br. Brig Pleiadore for Barbadoes, Brig Baltic for Martinique; Schrs. Boston for Guadaloupe, Bradore for Barbadoes. 4.—Brig Science for Cedar Key; Schr. Velocity for Martinique. 6.—Brig Hannah & Abigail for Porto Rico. 7.—Br. Brig Susan King for St. Lucia, Brig Adeline for Antigua.

Morus Multicaulis.

400 TREES, the growth of the last season—averaging from 50 to 800 buds each, for sale by JOHN HUSKE.

February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Red Clover Seed,

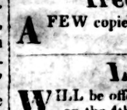
FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Morus Multicaulis.

A FEW HUNDRED TREES, some very large, for sale by E. J. HALE.

STOP HIM!!!



THE Subscriber's HORSE was stolen last night. He was purchased in July, 1838, from Mr. Wm. Carman, and is well known about town. He is about 15 hands high, and very compactly built. He has a small head, with short ears and fine eyes. His neck is slender near the head, but very deep near the shoulders. He is full in the chest and girth, and short bodied. He has high hip bones, but his limbs are well formed. His hoofs are small and all shod. His mane and tail are rather thin. He is a chesnut sorrel, with one white hind foot, and a few white spots on the neck and back, occasioned by the collar and saddle. There is also a greyish spot about two inches long and not very distinct, on his right hind quarter, not far from the back bone.

In action, he lifts his feet rather high, trots very fast, and has a fine racking pace. He is quite playful, and often holds his head down so as to give a beautiful curve to his neck. In a gallop, he blows hard. He was in very fine order when taken away.

Any information respecting said Horse will be thankfully received and amply rewarded by the subscriber.

D. McNEILL TURNER.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 5, 1840. 84tf.

N. B. The individual who is suspected of having stolen my Horse is a young man calling himself G. W. King, of Lincoln, supposed to be the same individual, who, under the name of Ragland, was convicted at Richmond Court, of horse stealing. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and is well built. He has light hair, light blue eyes, red face, high cheek bones, large mouth, singular voice, broad shoulders, and stoops a little. He wore a hat with a broad brim, and of a drab colour, and I think a frock coat, striped pantaloons, a new red plaid cloak, and india rubber shoes. He had an old saddle, a good blanket, and a "blind bridle," which he took from another person. He may have exchanged them ere this.

He was seen by a wagoner on Wednesday, before daylight, about 9 miles from town. The Horse had thrown him, and his pantaloons were very much torn in front. He was also seen passing Munroe's Bridge, on Little River, riding rapidly. He has probably gone into Moore or Chatham.

D. McN. T.

February 7.

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by E. J. HALE.

Look at this!

WILL be offered for sale to the highest bidder, on the 4th Monday of February next, (being Court week,) at Lumberton, Robeson county, a young JACK, say 8 or 9 years old, belonging to the Estate of Neill Crawford, deceased. Six months redit will be given, with note and approved security.

DUNCAN CRAWFORD.

January 29, 1840. 84-3wpd

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland County.

FEBRUARY 10th, 1840.

To Mr. Archibald M. Campbell, Murdock McKinnon, Daniel Lynch, Thomas B. Wooten, Neill Johnson and Lewis Jones:

Sirs—Please to take notice, that at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, I shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the law for the relief of honest debtors, in such cases made and provided, and thereby discharge myself from arrest in a case then and there to be returned, wherein Archibald M. Campbell is plaintiff and I am defendant. Respectfully,

SAMUEL TAYLOR.

Witness, H. H. POTTER.

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland County.

FEBRUARY 10th, 1840.

To Mr. A. M. Campbell, Messrs. Kendall & Sturdevant, Wm. P. Kendall, Wm. B. McCorkle, M. Shaw, P. Hammonds, Jas. Millar, Adm'r of John Selph, Womack & Goodwin, Daniel Lynch, and Constant Johnson:

Sirs—Please to take notice, that at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, I shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the law for the relief of honest debtors, in such cases made and provided, and thereby discharge myself from arrest in a case then and there to be returned, wherein Archibald M. Campbell is Plaintiff and I am defendant. Respectfully,

T. R. MURPHY.

Witness, H. H. POTTER.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambries, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Sharting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC.

A NEW SUPPLY, just received by

E. J. HALE.

January 20.

Garden Seeds.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of *GARDEN SEEDS*, grown by D. Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the crop of 1839. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.

January 15, 1840. 80-6w

E. J. HALE having declined keeping Garden Seeds this year, persons will please apply as above.

GUNS.

JUST received, on consignment, 5 cases, consisting of single and double barrel GUNS, which are offered at low prices.

A. KIMBALL.

January 6, 1840. 79-tf.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Fort of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

November 5, 1839. 70tf

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Laine, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linnen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves

November 25, 1839. 73-*tf*,

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL.

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

I keep constantly on hand for sale, that inimitable Medicine, "MATCHLESS SANATIVE," which has performed so many astonishing cures in consumption and other diseases of the lungs. Also, I have a quantity of selected BADEN CORN for sale, raised from seed direct from the original grower, *Thos. N. Baden* of Maryland. This Corn will yield fully one-third more off of the ground than any other Corn, and of excellent quality. Price, $1 50 per bushel.

ROBT. WOODY, P. M.

Mudlick, Chatham Co. N. C., Nov. 29, 1839.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

November 20, 1839. 72tf

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

BOYD'S HOTEL,
(FORMERLY NORRIS'S,)
Sign of the Buck,
CORNER OF KING AND GEORGE STREETS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel tenders his thanks to those who have already patronized him, and informs his friends and former patrons of the House, that the whole establishment has recently undergone a thorough repair, and that he is now fully prepared to receive all who may feel disposed to stop with him at the "Old Stand" so well known by persons visiting the City. Every exertion will be made to give satifaction to all who may call on him.

STABLES sufficient to hold 40 or 50 horses.

Just give him a trial and judge for yourselves.

J. D. BOYD.

January, 1840. 81-6w

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by

WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Piano Forte.

A NEW and elegant crotched Mahogany round cornered PIANO FORTE, finished with the French grand action, double pedals, metalic plate, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship, with a stool. The choice of two, the same in all respects, can be had. They were selected by several judges this Fall in New York, and from celebrated Manufacturers, and will be sold low. Also, a second-hand English made Piano and Stool, for sale very low. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

November 19, 1839. 73-3m

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1839.

Neill McMillan *vs.* Real Estate of Daniel McMillan, deceased.

[PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus McMillan, one of the heirs at law of Daniel McMillan, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident personally to appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, Anno Domini, 1839, and 64th of American Independence.

JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

January 14, 1840. 81-6w

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1839.

John Patterson *vs.* Duncan T. McArthur.
Daniel McMillan *vs.* same.
John McPherson *vs.* same.
William Allen *vs.* same.
Same *vs.* same.

[ORIGINAL ATTACHMENTS.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan T. McArthur, the defendant in the above cases, is beyond the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there replevy and plead, or Judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the claims of the Plaintiffs.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in December, 1839, and 64th of American Independence.

JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

January 14, 1840. 81-6w

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY.

PUPILS are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commenced on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8 per Session.
First Class,	16 " "
French Language,	10 " "
Drawing and Painting,	10 " "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 " "
Music on Guitar,	25 " "
Use of Piano,	3 " "
Incidentals,	50 cents.

November 23, 1839. 75-tf

To Silk Growers.

THE Subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, give notice, that they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing Silk from the Cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing Summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such Cocoons as may be brought to us, or else reeling them upon shares.

E. L. WINSLOW,
JAMES BAKER,
I. WETMORE,
Executive Committee.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77tf

WAGONS & TEAMS,
AND
Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a very valuable team of young Mules, and Timber Wagon and Gear. Also, a good strong team of Horses and Timber Wagon and Gear. And a heavy Road Wagon, either with or without gear.

He would also sell Trees and Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at 1 cent per bud, which he will warrant genuine and in good preservation.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1840. 83tf

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer; the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.

I. WETMORE.

Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 73tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove South West, offers his HOUSE, LOT and FURNITURE in the town of Rockingham for sale, well known as a House of Entertainment. A bargain will be given, and payments made easy. For further information, apply on the premises to the Subscriber.

E. LOVE.

Rockingham, November 14, 1839. 72-3m

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS' the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found made at the FEMALE SEMINARY. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class and workmanship, in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest New York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at New York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tuned and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are re-packed without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufacturers in this country, are warranted by the makers.

The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past, through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the venders, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Carriages, Barouches and Buggies,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKIES, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

December 2, 1839. 82-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Prince George Co., Va.

Nov. 16.

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-*eow*1 Y

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

TURNER & HUGHES'
N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

HORSES for sale

BY JOHN McARN, cheap if applied for in a few days,—

1 bay Horse, 5 years old, well formed, fine action, and superior bottom, gentle in harness; a good family Horse.

1 bay Horse, 5 years old, uncommon gentle and true, first rate action and bottom, a fine family Horse.

1 pair bay Horses, each 4 years old, gentle in harness, well formed, fast trotters.

1 grey Pony, 5 years old, a good racker.

2 beautiful blood Fillies, the pedigrees of which the following is a copy, signed by G. W. Rutledge of Tennessee, and certified by the Clerk of the County Court of Sullivan:—

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
Sullivan County. }

This will certify, that the grey filly sold by me to Dr. Hiram Dailey, was 3 years old last June, and sired by the thorough bred horse Rockingham, one of the best bred sons of Old Sir Archy, and full brother to the renowned race horses Betsey and John Richards. The dam of the above grey filly was sired by Potomac, grand dam by Packolete, great grand dam by old Gallatin, the best son of imported Bedford, out of a Janus mare, &c.

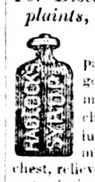
Blountsville, Nov. 4th, 1839.—This is to certify, that the Black Filly Black Bird, sold by me to Dr. Hiram Dailey, was raised by me. She was 3 years old last May, and got by the celebrated Janus horse Sir Alfred. Sir Alfred is considered the best getter of quarter race horses that has ever stood in Tennessee. He is the most powerful horse I have ever seen. The dam of the above Filly was a well bred Janus mare, and ran many races when young successfully. She was 23 years old when she bred the above Filly, and I am of the opinion that this Filly will make as fast a nag for one quarter of a mile as has ever been raised in this country for many years. It has not been more than six weeks since she was first haltered and broke. She has never been run.

Fayetteville, January 14, 1840. 80tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they prescribe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strunguary!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

Blanks for sale at this Office.